

occur in the Pyraustidae, Pyralididae, Phycitidae and Crambidae. The Pterophoridae do not have them. They are found in the Tortricidae, Grapholithidae, Tineidae, Plutellidae, Gelechiidae, Coleophoridae, Lithocolletidae, Lyonetiidae, Nepticulidae and Micropterygidae.

While it is possible that these spiny areas will not prove of great value in classification, it is somewhat suggestive when a species as *Apatelodes torrefacta* S. & A. lacks them; while they are present in genera placed on each side. In such cases they may perhaps aid the systematist.

The following lists contain an enumeration of the insects which I have examined for the spiny area, referred to their families. Numerals indicate the number of species examined.

Species in which the spiny areas are found.

Sesiidae 2	Thyatridae 3
Agaristidae 5	Noctuidae 329
Syntomidae 1	Pyraustidae 11
Pyromorphidae 2	Pyralidae 5
Ctenuchidae 3	Phycitidae 5
Nycteolidae 1	Crambidae 1
Lithosiidae 10	Tortricidae 17
Arctiidae 22	Grapholithidae 17
Liparidae 3	Tineidae 1
Limacodidae 7	Plutellidae 1
Notodontidae 23	Gelechiidae 1
Ceratocampidae 1	Coleophoridae 2
Bombycidae 4	Lithocolletidae 1
Cossidae 1	Micropterygidae 1
Hepialidae 2	

Species in which the spiny areas are absent.

Sphingidae 21	Saturniidae 5
Lithosiidae 1	Ceratocampidae 2
Notodontidae 1	Bephiidae 1
Platypterygidae 4	Geometridae 79

EXPLANATION OF PLATE 9.

Fig. 1. Dorsal view of denuded body of *Catocala concumbens* Walk., showing the spiny area on the wing at s, and the corresponding area on the thorax at S₁.

Fig. 2. Portion enlarged from edge of the spiny area on wing of *C. concumbens*.

Fig. 3. Side view of the spines as seen from the edge of a fold through the spiny area on fore wing of *C. concumbens*.

Fig. 4. Lateral view of denuded body of *C. concumbens* showing the spiny area at S₁.

Fig. 5. Modified scale from the under side of the humeral angle of the fore wing of *Anosia plexippus* (Linn.)

Fig. 6. Normal scale from near the middle of the under surface of the fore wing of *A. plexippus*.

Fig. 7. Modified scale from the under side of the humeral angle of the fore wing of *Heodes hypophlaeas* (Bdv.)

Fig. 8. Normal scale from near the middle of the under side of the fore wing of *H. hypophlaeas*.

Fig. 9. Basal portion of the fore wing of *Neuronia semifasciata* Say, showing the spiny area at s.

Fig. 10. Spines from fore wing of *N. semifasciata* enlarged.

Fig. 11. Basal portion of fore wing of *Tremex columba* (Linn.), showing spiny area at s.

Fig. 12. Spines from fore wing of *T. columba* enlarged.

NOTES ON BUTTERFLIES.—I have seen *V. antiopa* lay eggs on white birch and "canoe"-birch this year, and as far as I know this is a new food plant for the species.

Papilio turnus is unusually abundant in Brookline, Mass., this year, as well as at Jaffrey, N. H., especially around ash-trees, where I have seen many eggs laid in the past few days, and almost without exception on the higher branches of young trees.

Caroline G. Soule.